

62

for
PAYING CROPS
on your farm

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
★ FEB 15 1961 ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture



***Hoffman* SEEDS**

A. H. HOFFMAN SEEDS, INCORPORATED
LANDISVILLE (Lancaster County), PENNSYLVANIA



SPRING 1961

Meet your *Hoffman* SEED MAN...



- HE is your neighbor and friend.
- HE is interested in your crop problems.
- HE can help you grow better paying crops.
- HE knows what seed varieties produce best in your area.
- HE can tell you about all the latest and newest seed varieties.
- HE will get your seed to you, when you want it.
- HE is anxious and ready to serve you.

...GET TO KNOW HIM

For Your SPECIAL BENEFIT

Your Hoffman SEED MAN carries a complete, brand new book "How to Turn Crop Problems into Crop Profits." Easy to understand. Answers more than a hundred questions. Gives many valuable pointers on cropping methods, soil preparation, fertilizing, harvesting. Easy references to the staple crops, as well as the newer items and ideas. (More details, page 22.)

If you are not already being visited by a Hoffman SEED MAN please write us at Landisville, Pa. So your nearby man can call. It will indeed PAY YOU, to keep in close contact with your Hoffman SEED MAN!

This York County (Pa.) farm owner gladly shows his fine Funk's-G corn to his area's Hoffman SEED MAN. And he'll gain still more benefits from this contact, through future years.



For MORE TONS of rich

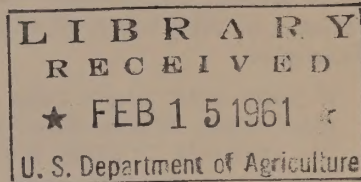


62

Feb. 3, 1961 • **PRICE LIST** • Order Sheet

Hoffman **FARM SEEDS**

and



An important first-step toward a good farm crop, is to plant seed of KNOWN value.

"Paying Crops" has been the goal of Hoffman Seeds for sixty-two years . . . of Funk's G-Hybrids, twenty-four. A host of northeastern farm-folks are better off today, because of their confidence-in and use-of seed such as you can order here right now. Seeds of PROVEN ability. Cleaned clean . . . tested . . . sound in growth.

Let these DEPENDABLE crop-helpers go to work for you. They will pay you! And thanks in advance for the privilege of providing your 1961 seeds.

A. H. HOFFMAN SEEDS, INC.

Landisville (Lancaster County), Pa.

"Dependable Farm Seeds . . . Since 1899"



ED

lief-feed" sup-
nditions cause
(failure) . . .
valuable infor-
and, of course,
ailable to you
SEED MAN's

art in growing
ke use of the
. Entrust your
these superior
and Funk's-G
ior results will
our seed-dollar

by mail to
adquarters, or
EED MAN.

our order . . .
ur confidence and

offman Seeds, Inc.

Meet

Hoffman Seeds

February 3, 1961

Figures quoted for quick acceptance . . .
FREIGHT PAID when shipment totals
100 lbs. or more into Pennsylvania and
adjoining states. Details—other side.

"Quantity-Discount" Offer

Note the 4 seed-Groups A, B, C, D,
and the 3 price-columns in each . . .
(lower rates on larger quantities).

The TOTAL bushels ordered within
each Group, determines the price-
column of ALL seeds of that Group.
Example:

*If your order reads 2-bu. Penn-
scott, 1-bu. Alsike, 3-bu. Vernal
. . . that will TOTAL 6-bu. So
you figure EACH seed at its
3rd-column rate. (You need not
buy 6-bu. of any one seed alone.)*

New "Quantity-Discount" Benefits

If your needs qualify you for the
2nd-column rate in ANY ONE of
the 4 Groups, you may figure ANY
quantity of any seed within the
OTHER 3-Groups, at ITS 2nd-
column rate.

Likewise, if you qualify for the 3rd-
column rate in ANY of the 4 Groups,
you may figure ANY quantity of
any seed within the OTHER Groups,
at ITS 3rd-column rate.

*Example: That 6-bu. order sug-
gested above, entitles the buyer
to the 3rd-column rates on seeds
listed in other Groups. Maybe
Orchardgrass, or Sorghum, or
Soybeans, etc. . . whatever the
quantity of either of them.*

. . .

On "COMBINED" orders . . . for
Funk's-G corn AND other Hoffman
seeds . . . note your EXTRA benefits
—top 4th column.

This York
gladly shows
to his area's

And he'll gain still more benefits from
this contact, through future years.

A

CLOVER

Per bu. (60 lbs.)	Under 3 Bu.	Between 3 & 6 Bu.	6 Bu. & Over
"Pennscott" Certified . . . @	\$29.10	\$28.70	\$28.50
"Pennscott" Not-Certified	26.40	26.00	25.80
Red Clover	22.50	22.10	21.90
Penna. Grown Red Clover	27.00	26.60	26.40
Mammoth Clover	21.60	21.20	21.00
Alsike Clover	19.50	19.10	18.90
Sweet Clover (Yellow) ..	10.50	10.25	10.10
Sweet Clover (Mostly White)	10.80	10.55	10.40
Economical Mxt. (56 lbs.)	16.50	16.10	15.90
Alsike & Timothy (45 lbs.)	8.40	8.15	8.00

ALFALFA

Per bu. (60 lbs.)

"DuPuits" Certified (Noculized) @	\$36.90	\$36.50	\$36.30
"10-19" Brand (Noculized)	30.90	30.50	30.30
"9-19" Brand (Noculized)	26.70	26.30	26.10
"Ranger" Certified	27.30	26.90	26.70
"Buffalo" Certified	29.10	28.70	28.50
"Vernal" Certified	34.20	33.80	33.60
"Narragansett" Certified ..	48.00	47.60	47.40

TIMOTHY

Per bu. (45 lbs.)

"Farmers Choice" Brand @ \$	7.10	\$ 6.85	\$ 6.70
"Climax" Certified	16.20	15.95	15.80

B

TREFOIL and PASTURE CLOVERS

Per lb.	1 to 49 lbs.	50 to 149 lbs.	150 lbs. & Over
European Trefoil @	\$.65	\$.62	\$.60
Cert. "Empire" Trefoil ...	1.00	.97	.95
Cert. "Viking" Trefoil	1.28	1.25	1.23
Certified Ladino Clover ...	1.05	1.02	1.00
White Dutch Clover	1.05	1.02	1.00

PASTURE GRASSES

Per lb.

"Triple Purpose" Mixture @ \$	.38	\$.37	\$.36
Highland Pasture Mxt. ...	.38	.37	.36
Lowland Pasture Mxt. ....	.45	.44	.43
"Bluegrass Pasture" Mxt. ..	.39	.38	.37
Orchardgrass . . . . .	.39	.38	.37
"S-37" Orchardgrass . . . . .	.48	.47	.46
"Pennlate" Orchardgrass ..	.86	.85	.84
Kentucky Bluegrass . . . . .	.46	.45	.44
Fancy Red Top . . . . .	.43	.42	.41
Bromegrass ("Lincoln") ..	.27	.26	.25
Bromegrass ("Saratoga")	.60	.59	.58
Perennial Ryegrass . . . . .	.17	.16½	.16
Kentucky #31 Fescue ....	.23	.22	.21
Reed Canarygrass . . . . .	.56	.55	.54

Seed Treatments . . . Sweet Corn . . . Lay



COVER CROPS

Per lb.	Up to 199 lbs.	200 to 799 lbs.	800 lbs. & Over
Common Ryegrass .. @ \$	.11¼	\$.11	\$.10¾
Annual Field Brome-grass ..	.31	.30	.29
Crimson Clover	.34	.33	.32

SORGHUM...SUDAN...FORAGE

Per lb.			
Black Amber Sorghum .. @ \$	.12	\$.11½	\$.11
N. K. 3058 Hybrid Sorghum (Late)	.22½	.22½	.22½
N. K. 145 Hybrid Sorghum (Early)	.22½	.22½	.22½
Orange Sorghum	.14	.13½	.13
Atlas Sorgo ....	.13	.12½	.12
Hegari .....	.12	.11½	.11
"Hydan-37" (Sorghum-Sudan Hybrid)	.22	.21½	.21
"Piper" Sudan (Cert.) .....	.15	.14½	.14
Sweet Sudan ...	.14	.13½	.13
Japanese Millet	.11	.10½	.10
Golden Millet ..	.13	.12½	.12
Spring Vetch ..	.17	.16½	.16
Winter Vetch ..	.21	.20½	.20
Dwarf Essex Rape .....	.17	.16½	.16

LESPEDeza

	Per lb.		
Korean	\$.24	\$.23	\$.22
Sericea .....	.32	.31	.30

OATS...BARLEY...GRAIN

Per bu.	Up to 14 bu.	15 to 49 bu.	50 bu. & Over
Funk's Formula 3660 @	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.15	\$ 2.10
"Garry" Certified Oats	2.10	2.05	2.00
"Clintland" Cert.	2.10	2.05	2.00
"Minhafer" Cert.	2.10	2.05	2.00
"Oneida" Cert. ..	2.40	2.35	2.30
"Clinton" Not-Certified Oats	1.90	1.85	1.80
"Moore" Barley..	3.15	3.10	3.05
"Erie" Barley ...	2.95	2.90	2.85
Buckwheat	3.25	3.20	3.15

SOYBEANS...PEAS

	Per bu.		
"Wilson" Black @	\$ 4.05	\$ 4.00	\$ 3.95
"Wabash"	4.45	4.40	4.35
"Hawkeye" Certified	4.45	4.40	4.35
"Lincoln" Certified	4.45	4.40	4.35
Canada Field Peas	6.90	6.85	6.80

On "COMBINED" Orders

for Funk's-G corn

AND other Hoffman seeds —



Here is a further benefit, automatically . . . besides those explained in first column of this sheet.

When you order 3-bu. Funk's-G seed (but less than 6-bu.) you at once may figure 2nd-column prices on the other Hoffman Seeds ordered with it. Even if the quantity of those Hoffman Seeds alone, would not be big enough to gain the 2nd-column prices.

And when you order 6-bu. Funk's-G or more . . . with other Hoffman Seeds (whatever their quantity), figure their cost at the 3rd-column prices.

FUNK'S "G" HYBRID SEED CORN

Variety	Approx. days for Maturity	Flat Kernels \$12.90 bu.	Large Rounds \$9.50 bu.	Regular or Small Rounds \$10.50 bu.
G-188	88 - 92	Yes	Yes	Yes
G- 6	90 - 94	Yes	Yes	Yes
G- 11A	92 - 96	Yes	Yes	Yes
G- 10A	93 - 97	Yes	Yes	Yes
G- 10	94 - 98	Yes	Yes	Yes
G- 17A	95 - 99	Yes	Yes	Yes
G- 20	96 - 100	Yes	No	Yes
G- 14A	96 - 100	No	No	No
G- 20A	98 - 102	Yes	No	Yes
G- 18	98 - 102	Yes	Yes	No
G- 15	99 - 103	Yes	No	No
G- 26	100 - 104	Yes	No	No

Variety	Approx. days for Maturity	Flat Kernels \$12.20 bu.	Large Rounds \$8.50 bu.	Regular or Small Rounds \$9.50 bu.
G- 32	100 - 104	Yes	Yes	Yes
G- 38A	102 - 106	Yes	No	No
G- 34	103 - 107	Yes	No	No
G- 70	104 - 108	Yes	No	No
G- 77A	104 - 109	Yes	Yes	Yes
G- 72	106 - 110	Yes	Yes	Yes
G- 75A	106 - 110	Yes	Yes	Yes
G- 44	107 - 111	Yes	Yes	No
G- 76	109 - 113	Yes	Yes	Yes
G- 83	110 - 114	Yes	Yes	Yes
G- 50	110 - 114	Yes	Yes	Yes
G- 93	119 - 123	Yes	Yes	Yes
G- 95A	119 - 123	Yes	Yes	Yes
G- 91	119 - 123	No	No	Yes
G- 96	121 - 125	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-144	122 - 126	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-134	126 - 130	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-702	130 - 134	Yes	Yes	Yes
G-711AA	135 - 139	No	No	No
G-710AA	138 - 146	No	No	No

A. H. HOFFMAN SEEDS, INC.

Landisville (Lancaster County), Pa.

MAIL this ORDER DATE _____
to **A. H. HOFFMAN SEEDS, INC., Landisville (Lancaster County), Pa.**

NAME
(Please Print)

MAIL ADDRESS

R.F.D. No.

COUNTY

STATE

SHIP TO
(Name of Town)

COUNTY

STATE

SHIP BY FREIGHT ☐SHIP BY TRUCK LINE ☐ . . . to what Business Place?

(Initials of the
railroad company)

(Its Name)

(Street Address)

SEND BY MAIL ☐

Add extra for mail cost (except on items quoted postpaid).

DATE _____

TO SHIP

(Mark a VERY EARLY date—allow plenty of time.)

IMPORTANT: If you have another order on file here, for corn or other items, is it to be shipped with this order? YES ☐
NO ☐

To avoid duplication, please do not enter any item on this sheet that you had engaged on an earlier order.

[illegible]

NOTE: If we shall select your Funk G Hybrid Numbers, fill in EVERY blank below. Specify how much seed you want to produce husking corn, also how much ensilage.

MY SOIL TYPE IS: (which) ☐ LIMESTONE ☐ SANDY ☐ CLAY ☐ HEAVY LOAM

MY GROUND IS: ☐ GOOD ☐ MEDIUM ☐ POOR. My corn season is days.

I plant corn (date): Fall frosts usual (date):

Must harvest in time for wheat: YES ☐ NO ☐ Elevation above sea level feet.

The variety of Husking Corn

I have been planting is:

DETACH HERE AND SAVE PRICE LIST

FROM

PLACE
STAMP
HERE



Hoffman Seeds

LANDISVILLE (LANCASTER
COUNTY)

PENNSYLVANIA

G-91

G-95A

G-93

THESE ARE SOME OF THE SEEDS

"MONEY-BACK TERMS"

(in effect since 1899)

Hoffman Seeds must be of satisfactory quality. You be the judge! If they aren't, return them promptly on arrival—your money will be refunded.

Freight or Truck Cost P-A-I-D by Hoffman, WHEN . . .
. . . your shipment totals 100 lbs. or more . . . to towns in Pennsylvania and adjoining States.

On smaller weights, charges are "Collect" (by truck or railroad). These Carriers charge you their "Minimum Rate," which is now over \$4 per shipment . . . even for just a few pounds! This is often more than the value of the seed itself. Why not increase your order to more than 100 pounds, and get shipping costs free?

QUICK DELIVERY by "COMMERCIAL-TRUCK-LINE" from Landisville to your nearest town. Follow this plan:

- 1.** Talk to a friend who operates a business in the town . . . a garage, or a store. Any place easy for the truck-driver to find. Explain that you are ordering seed from Hoffman, and that you'd like him to accept the shipment for you when it arrives (because these truck-lines will not deliver out in the country . . . they stop only in towns).
- 2.** Mark plainly on your order the NAME of this place of business, its street address, and name of the TOWN. (Kindly send payment along with your order as no C.O.D. shipments are possible under this arrangement. Thank you!)

"DIRECT-TO-FARM" DELIVERY can sometimes be made by our Hoffman trucks. That is, when several orders for one general direction can make up a load. Ordering early helps gain such delivery. Weeks in advance, insures space on a truckload. Later, it might not be possible. Let's work this out together—thanks a lot! Many folks pool their orders with neighbors' orders, and get direct delivery.

ASSURANCE OF QUALITY—Every care is exercised to assure you seed of good quality. All seeds sold are on this basis, as approved by the American Seed-Trade Association for its members. "A. H. Hoffman Seeds, Inc., warrants to the extent of the purchase price, that seeds sold are as described on the container, within recognized tolerances. Seller gives no other or further warranty, express or implied." If seeds are not accepted on these terms, return them at once. Hoffman Seeds will please you and pay you!

A. H. HOFFMAN SEEDS, INC.

Landisville (Lancaster County), Pa.

"Dependable Farm Seeds . . . Since 1899"

HOFFMAN LAWN SEED (Prepaid) Per lb.

	1 lb.	5 lbs.	25 lbs.	50 lbs.
Hoffman Lawn Seed	@ \$.90	\$.80	\$.74	\$.69
Hoffman Lawn Seed for Shade .....	.90	.80	.74	.69
Hoffman "40% Merion" Lawn Seed	1.60	1.50	1.39	1.34
Hoffman Athletic Field Mixture .....	.49	.39	.37	.35
"Merion" Kentucky Bluegrass	1.90	1.80	1.74	1.69
Super-Quality Kentucky Bluegrass .....	.90	.80	.75	.70
Highland Bent .....	.60	.50	.48	.46
Creeping Red Fescue .....	.60	.50	.47	.45
Chewings Fescue .....	.65	.55	.52	.50
"Pennlawn" Fescue .....	.65	.55	.52	.50

(Add 4% Penna. Sales Tax on All Seed Used for Lawns)

HYBRID SWEET CORN (Prepaid) Per lb.

	1 lb.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	25 lbs.
Sweeterkorn	@ \$.75	\$.68	\$.63	\$.60
Golden Cross Bantam .....	.60	.53	.48	.45
Golden Beauty .....	.65	.58	.53	.50
Iochief .....	.65	.58	.53	.50
Evergreen White .....	.60	.53	.48	.45
Golden Rocket .....	.65	.58	.53	.50
Sugar King .....	.65	.58	.53	.50
Earliking .....	.65	.58	.53	.50

(Commercial Market-gardeners please inquire for larger quantity prices)

HOFFMAN INOCULATOR (Prepaid)

Alfalfa & Clover	1 bu.—\$.60	2½ bu.—\$1.20
Birdsfoot Trefoil	10 lb.— .30	1 bu.— .60
Lespedeza	100 lb.— .65	
Soybeans	2 bu.— .45	5 bu.— .70
Peas & Vetch	1 bu.— .40	30 bu.— 3.50
Ladino Clover	10 lb.— .30	100 lb.— .65

ARASAN-75 (Prepaid)

1 oz.— .55	8 oz.— 1.45
------------	-------------

CERESAN-M (Prepaid)

14 oz.— 1.55	3 lb.— 4.70
--------------	-------------

(For Oats, Barley, Wheat—1 lb. treats 32 bushels)

SEED CORN TREATMENTS (Prepaid)

Ortho Bird Repellent and Seed Protectant	1 bu.—\$1.19	6 - 1 bu. sizes—\$6.25
Isotox	1 bu.— 1.35	4 bu.— 3.45
Crow Chex	1 bu.— .80	2 bu.— 1.15
Red Shield	1 bu.— 1.50	2 bu.— 2.00

SHIPPING COSTS—Items on this page are quoted "Prepaid." On all other seeds (quoted on opposite side of this sheet), where total weight is 100 pounds or more, Hoffman pays railroad freight or truck costs. (Into Penna. and bordering states.) If order for seeds quoted on opposite side of this sheet is less than 100 pounds, customer pays the freight.



Year after year . . . farm-folks of the east and north make bigger profits from the acres they plant with Hoffman Seeds and Funk's-G Hybrids. Put your confidence in Hoffman Seeds and Funk's-G Hybrids this spring. Results will please you and PAY you!



For **MORE TONS** of rich "Full-of-Goodness" **ENSILAGE**



"Just-Right" feed — heavy in 'near-finish' grain.
Highest % actual-GRAIN feed to total green-weight.
Strong, leafy, stand-up stalks. Easy to harvest.

G-134. A real milk-maker. A top silage hybrid in southeastern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey, parts of Delaware and Maryland, where G-91 and G-95A are used for grain. G-134 is an excellent dual-purpose corn. It has a high proportion of grain to the total green weight. A consistent high-tonnage yielder of top-quality silage.

G-704 . . . G-702. Enjoy wonderful acceptance further south. Where G-91, G-93, G-96, G-95A and G-134 are husked for grain, avail yourself of these excellent later silage hybrids. Wide leaves, heavy ears and not-too-tall stalks, produce ideal rich silage.

G-91 . . . G-95A . . . G-93. These are sturdy, leafy, with a high grain-percentage. Plant them for nutritious silage in the medium-maturity husking areas.

G-50 . . . G-76. For earlier areas. Both are sturdy, with good fodder. Lots of wide leaves. Vigorous starters . . . and growers! Provide heavy tonnage. Great drought-fighters. Heavy producers of quality-ensilage.



A. H. HOFFMAN SEEDS, INC.

• **Landisville (Lancaster County) Pa.**



FOR THE FEED YOU NEED

Are you getting every pound of home-grown feed every acre will produce for you? Are you cutting your bills for "bought feed" to the barest minimum?

The real mission of this book is to help you do just that! Here are offered strains of the alfalfas and clovers that really do a better job of producing hay—the extra tonnage of clean, weed-free hay that provides TOP nutrition.

Looking for grain-feeds, such as oats, barley, and corn? These pages list the strains with "farm-proved" ability for outstanding production.

For your ensilage feed needs: Funk's-G silage corn strains with the highest TDN—truly wonderful producers! Top-caliber grass silage items—choose YOUR variety or blend. If you prefer the popular 3S combination, sorghum-soybean-sudan, here are the proper seed-strains for peak-paying crops.

For pastures that need renewal or improvement . . . for emergency plant-

ing to provide quick "relief-feed" supplies (when adverse conditions cause severe damage or crop failure) . . . these pages can provide valuable information and assistance. And, of course, even further help is available to you in your local Hoffman SEED MAN's Crop Guide.

Get off to the right start in growing the feed you need—make use of the offers listed in this book. Entrust your seedings this spring to these superior Hoffman Seed strains and Funk's-G corn hybrids. The superior results will pay excellent returns on your seed-dollar investment.

Order early—direct by mail to the Landisville, Pa., headquarters, or through your Hoffman SEED MAN.

Command us with your order . . . and thank you for your confidence and your seed business.

—A. H. Hoffman Seeds, Inc.



Alfalfa ... for **TOP Feed Production**



"NOCULIZED" Seed
- - ready to sow

"DuPuits" is one of the biggest producers of the northeast. Starts quick. Its super vigor makes it ready for first-cutting a week earlier. Second cutting two weeks earlier. Thus it gains the time for an **EXTRA** crop.

In many-year tests at Penn State and Cornell, "DuPuits" has come through with flying colors, showing splendid turnouts right along. One test (Penna.) shows "DuPuits" first cutting, 2.93 tons per acre . . . total of 3-cuttings, 5.42 tons! Season's yield of Grimm (same plot) 3.76 tons. In 2 and 3-year-old trials (New York) "DuPuits" averaged $\frac{3}{4}$ ton per acre yield more than "Ranger." Some 3-cutting yield-levels showed 5 to 6 tons per acre.

"DuPuits" top success, its higher yields . . . come from its exceptional vigor, **QUICK RECOVERY**, its **WINTER-HARDINESS** . . . its **LEAF-SPOT RESISTANCE** . . . plus proper management!

Stems of "DuPuits" carry many leaves all the way down. Makes lots of hay. Caution: Its fast spring

growth and early maturity mean you must keep close watch so the first crop for hay or silage is cut early enough. Otherwise, you'll have stemmy coarse hay.

"DuPuits" has passed hardiness tests in fine shape in Pennsylvania, New York and other important areas. Is not particularly resistant to bacterial wilt. So where wilt is a strong factor, use only in short rotations. "DuPuits" extra vigor more than offsets any lack of wilt resistance.

"VERNAL" (Certified)

"Vernal" — High-yielding, winter-hardy, wilt-resistant variety. Recommended for fertile, well-drained soils. Developed in Wisconsin. Constantly ranks high in Pennsylvania yield tests. Favored in those northern areas where bacterial wilt and cold are serious problems. "Vernal" has the best color of the wilt-resistant varieties, due to greater resistance to leaf-spot. Foliage is dark green, fine-stemmed and leafy. Has been yielding a half-ton or more per acre over other widely-used strains. Flower color varies from white to blue, green, yellow and purple. "Vernal" is a leader among the newer varieties. Seed production is still quite limited, therefore more costly.

Two Great Alfalfa Seed Products *Combination blends of proven-worthy strains*

"10-19" BRAND

"NOCULIZED"

Each of these numbered brands are BLENDS of various proven strains. Prepared by the same seed-firm which brought "DuPuits" Alfalfa to American farms. That same firm has already conducted vast research, PROVING the merits of proper strains teamed-up correctly.

The longer-lived "10-19" Brand is the alfalfa you can leave in production as long as you want. It's proven wilt-resistant, proven hardy, proven north-ern-adapted. Especially valuable for those fields you'd like to leave down for three or more hay-years, or long-term pastures. Gives thick stands, high yields, from long-rotation plantings.

"10-19" Brand seed is NOCULIZED*—ready to plant, no need for the usual on-the-farm inoculation. And you get guaranteed high-purity and germination—higher than consistently prevails on any other brand of alfalfa seed. "10-19's" wilt-resistance

is your assurance of higher yields over a longer period. It contains ONLY wilt-resistant strains. KNOWN PEDIGREE of all seed in "10-19" Brand means you can buy it with absolute confidence. Each lot audited. And its source is assured by federal Seed Verification Service.

"919" BRAND

"NOCULIZED"

Throughout the midwest "919" Brand has been doing a great job for several seasons. Now its success is spreading to the east. Folks using "919" Brand are its real boosters. They say: "I didn't realize it would do so good . . . it will make a lot of hay." "I got 300 tons of hay from my 80 acres of "919". Gave me a near perfect stand despite the shortage of water."

These features of "919" Brand will help you get more from every acre:

SURER THICKER STANDS . . . because "919" Brand is made up of only the alfalfas BEST adapted to your growing conditions.

DISEASE RESISTANCE . . . "919" Brand is MORE resistant to crop-destroying diseases than ordinary alfalfas.

HIGHEST PURITY and GERMINATION . . . guaranteed purity of 99.6% . . . germination and hard seed total of 93%. HIGHER standards than any brand of ordinary alfalfa. Specially processed to safely reduce hard-seed — for surer, thicker stands.

"BUFFALO" (Certified)

Folks of many areas still insist upon "Buffalo" to the exclusion of all other alfalfas. It has been a fine performer throughout southeastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey. Has won many lasting friends because of its dependable production, season after season. "Buffalo" is resistant to bacterial wilt. Yields well, shows good recovery after cutting, larger fall growth, and higher rate of survival.

"RANGER" (Certified)

Dependable, winter-hardy, and noted for fine-stemmed, fine quality hay. Very popular over the nation and recommended by 26 U. S. experiment stations. Resistant to bacterial wilt. Good recovery after cutting. This, plus outstanding winter-hardiness, yields heavy hay crops year after year.

"NARRAGANSETT" (Certified)

Well-adapted to colder, heavier glacial-till soils of northern Pennsylvania. Recommended by Cornell for New York State. Particularly good for stands to be left down 3 years or more. Dark green color — heavy yielding — very hardy. Comes through well on a wide range of soils. Advisable on soils of moderate to somewhat poor drainage.

"ATLANTIC" (Certified)

A New Jersey development. Good producer. Has shown outstanding results in short rotations and where wilt was not a serious factor. Originally bred on low-fertility soils. Only good-producing plants there, were selected for further breeding.



Hoffman *Clovers*

HERE ARE CLOVERS KNOWN TO BE
RIGHT FOR NORTHEASTERN FARMS.

"PENNSCOTT"

Here's the "bonus" red clover . . . the strain bred for more profitable hay crops. "Pennscott" stands way out front in YIELD. Many pleased users say "You can SEE the difference." A recent Penn State release says "Pennscott" has generally out-yielded other varieties by $\frac{1}{2}$ ton to $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre." New Jersey bulletin says "It is the highest yielding variety."

"Pennscott" is outstanding in seedling vigor and early spring growth. Is quite hardy, even in Northern locations. Has been producing superior stands in the year following seeding. Some years "Pennscott," in its second harvest year, was quite good, while other varieties had passed out.

"Pennscott" originated on the Frank Scott farm in Lancaster County. Sent west for multiplication. We're proud to offer "Pennscott" at very little more than ordinary red clover. Here's an outstanding Hoffman offering!



"KENLAND" Certified

Disease resistant strain of red clover, developed in Kentucky. Selected specifically for resistance to southern anthracnose . . . fungus disease. Has made good crops, while strains with less disease resistance failed to come through profitably. Makes fine stem hay. Not as heavy a yielder as "Pennscott." Liked by some for its quality-hay feature.

RED CLOVER

Over 50 years' experience in watching Eastern performance of seed from all the clover-seed producing sections, offers you a decided advantage. Seed from different areas may look pretty much the same in the bag . . . it can look entirely different in your field. Here is clover seed proven by experience to be well suited to your needs . . . clean, sound, hardy seed.

"MAMMOTH" (Sapling) CLOVER

Makes a heavier top growth than regular Red Clover. Preferred for poorer, more sandy soils. Just one crop of hay can be harvested in a season.

ALSIKE—Sure Cropping Clover

Survives most any weather. Produces fine hay, often when its companion plantings almost disappear. Withstands acid soils well. "Goes farther" at sowing time. Sown 2 to 4 lbs. per acre with mixtures; 6 to 8 lbs. alone. Dependable on wetter soils. A sure catch, not subject to usual clover sickness. Hay contains more digestible proteins. Inoculate.

"ECONOMICAL MIXTURE" ($\frac{1}{2}$ Red Clover, $\frac{1}{4}$ Alsike, $\frac{1}{4}$ Timothy)

At times, may vary slightly. Some lots may carry a little Alfalfa, Sweet, or other Clovers. This blend contains

seed sometimes harvested in a mixed condition, hence the lower cost and possible slight variations in formula. Always sound growth—free of foul weeds. Popular. Sown 12 to 18 lbs. per acre.

ALSIKE & TIMOTHY (Mixed)

No question about these two grasses doing a good job when sown together. They form a fine team on low ground. Hundreds sow this seed (about 20 percent Alsike Clover) each year at a saving, get good hay. Sow 8 to 12 lbs. per acre.

"ARASAN" TREATMENT Checks Disease Loss— Boosts Yields

Treat legume seeds with "Arasan." Non-poisonous. Inoculate later. There is no interference. "Arasan" gets more of the tiny plants up—past the stage of high seedling mortality. 8 oz. treats 100 lbs. of seed. Economical protection.

HOFFMAN INOCULATOR

for every LEGUME seeding

Clovers - Alfalfa - Trefoil
Soy Beans - Vetch - Peas

Well-inoculated legume seed is so all-important. Live healthy bacteria, applied to seed of the clovers, alfalfa, trefoil, soybeans, vetch . . . cost almost nothing . . . do great good! To each legume seeding, apply fresh inoculator. Then as young plants start, the bacteria enter the tiny root hairs, and start their good work. Bacteria in formerly-inoculated soils lose part or all effectiveness.

Use Hoffman Inoculator each time. It's effective. Costs very little. Encourages nature's process . . . helps her gather free nitrogen from the air. ALWAYS inoculate, whether you think it's needed or not.

IMPORTANT EXCEPTION

Folks deciding on the pre-inoculated NOCULIZED* alfalfas need NOT buy Inoculator. Each of them has been treated.

To every other legume seed, apply Hoffman Inoculator — IT PAYS!

Birdsfoot Trefoil

LONG LASTING LEGUME... ON LAND WHERE OTHERS
ARE HARD TO GROW . . . STANDS HEAVY GRAZING

On many farms Birdsfoot Trefoil is now doing a good job for pasture, hay, and silage. Growers have found this hardy, deep-rooted perennial legume well-suited to do a job on poorer soils, where alfalfa and some clovers fail to produce well. It is not too fussy as to soil-quality. Produces fairly well during seasons of continued drought, and seems to withstand high temperatures.

Birdsfoot Trefoil makes fine-stemmed hay. The plants remain green and keep on producing new growth even when its seedpods are ripe . . . maintaining the feed-value of the growth for a longer time. Is one of the few legume growths that does not cause bloat in sheep or cattle.

One writer has said that "patience is needed" by the birdsfoot grower. Its mature growth comes in its second year. At first the stems are shorter. Yet when yield studies are made, it's the density of trefoil that balances the scales for its best production later.

"VIKING" BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

"Viking" is more erect in its growth habit. Is much more rapid in its regrowth, after harvested. Is extremely hardy and persistent. Adapted to earlier cutting, and greater utilization of its succeeding growth.

Earlier-starting improved strain carrying all the good points of European trefoil. Productive, winter-hardy. In some 2-cutting checks, showed about 20% higher yield than "Empire". Recommended for well-limed fertilized soils, which are too poorly drained for alfalfa.

"Viking". Has seen a heavy gain in its number of users. Appears destined for still greater use. Has been doing very well. Production has now increased, whereby its cost has become lower than formerly. Its seed-quality is excellent.

EUROPEAN BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

The economical, most popular type. Early flowering, rapid growing. Erect growth. Recovers well after cutting. Thrives under grazing . . . yield of pasturage is heavy. At Hoffman's you are assured of properly cleaned, tested seed. Since trefoil is a long-lived legume . . . plant the cleanest seed you can buy.

"EMPIRE" BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

Later flowering, slower growing, less upright type. Seems harder to establish. Has done well as long-lived pasture in New York. Retains its leaves well.

GAIN THESE ADVANTAGES

Birdsfoot Trefoil seems able to grow under adverse conditions—either dry or wet. On land unsuited for alfalfa. Properly managed, lasts up to 10 years or longer. As high in protein as alfalfa. Does not cause bloat. Hay is easily cured. Doesn't drop its leaves.

Test soil and lime well ahead of seeding. On old pastures, apply lime and work the field the summer ahead of spring seeding. On cultivated land, trefoil often follows corn, sudan, sorghum or soybeans. Test for proper fertilization. Or drill deeply across seedbed, 500 pounds 20% superphosphate, or 0-20-20. And drill 300 pounds per acre of 5-10-10 at planting time.

Band seeding is best. Use only trefoil (no other legume) plus one grass. On well drained soil 6 pounds trefoil with 4 pounds timothy. On poorly drained soil 8 pounds Reed Canary grass instead of the timothy. Trefoil alone, no grass, 9 pounds per acre. SEED MUST BE INOCULATED . . . even 2 or 3 times normal amount.

One bushel oats as a companion crop can be pastured when 15 inches high . . . or cut for grain. In a dry year, remove oats early. Clip weeds low, only once during the first stand year. If managed properly, trefoil grows thicker yearly.



Hoffman Timothy

"CLIMAX" TIMOTHY (Certified)

"Climax" timothy is leafier, flowers later. Makes high quality hay with Birdsfoot Trefoil. Is a vigorous grower. Heavy producer. Makes quicker recovery. A Cornell bulletin reads: "Climax, to the extent of available certified seed supplies, is recommended to replace common timothy. Compared to common, Climax blooms about 5 days later, is leafier and retains its leaves and palatability for a longer period of time when hay is delayed. Climax is fully equal to common in yield." Due to its increased succulence and apparent tastiness, Climax seems to feed better, and provide increased milk production.

Hoffman selections of regular uncertified timothy seed have been used and liked for over fifty years . . . for dependable hay-cropping on northeastern farms of most areas. It has been a popular companion of the leading legumes. Hoffman timothy selections are of strictly high quality—clean and of sound growth!

Hoffman *Seed Oats* FOR BETTER YIELDS

A NEW IDEA...

"Funk's Oat Formula 3660"

(By the producers of Funk's-G Hybrid Seed Corn)

This is the result of an entirely new line of thought. Since no one can outguess oat diseases, this is an effort to combat at least some of them.

Three Certified Oat-Varieties Blended To Cut Disease-Loss

Usually, only one disease strikes hard in a given year. And the more farms producing the same variety . . . the greater the risk of that disease striking *that particular variety*. Here are Funk's arguments:

1. By mixing several varieties, each selected for resistance to one or more common oat-diseases . . . you have maximum insurance against crippling loss, if one of the varieties is hard hit by disease.
2. Where disease strikes one variety in a Formula, early—the others can take up part of the 'slack' . . . by utilizing the extra moisture and fertility not used by the disease-crippled variety.
3. While not proven, experiences with other crops indicate that a mixture of good oat-varieties may yield more than the same oats planted individually.
4. Also not proven, a disease may not strike a variety in a mixture as hard as that same variety in pure stands. Disease spreads more rapidly in a concentration of plants. And with only one-third the concentration, the disease may prove less severe—even to the susceptible plants.

*"Funk's Formula 3660" Contains
Equal Parts of 3 TOP Varieties*

. . . the Certified strains of "Minhafer," "Newton" and "Clintland." Selected for their extra yield-ability . . . stiff straw and good grain-quality. Tests show that together, these three varieties can be expected to produce *at the very least*, as well as the average of the three grown separately. Thus *you have the maximum protection against severe yield-losses.*

"GARRY" (Certified)

A vigorous variety. Disease-resistant, heavy-yielding. Tall straw—stiffer stalks than other tall varieties. "Garry" is fast replacing former varieties in New York State and upper-elevation Pennsylvania areas. Has set good performance records. Was developed in Canada.

In Penn State recent trials, over 2, 3, and 5-year periods . . . (statewide plantings) "Garry" has been showing the highest turnouts . . . the 3-year table showing "Garry" 7.3 bu. ahead of Clinton-59 in the average of 92 state-wide demonstrations.

"Garry" oats are of medium maturity. Resistant to root rot, and to crown rusts that have so often affected northern oatfields. Also resistant to all stem rusts including race 7-a. The ability to stool or tiller is especially noticeable in "Garry". This extra-stooling trait helps produce the splendid yields "Garry" has been making over a wide area. Experience at Cornell has indicated seeding rates as low as 1½ bu. per acre may be practical. "Garry" has excellent straw-strength. Straw might average around six inches longer than "Clinton" types.

"Garry" kernels are plump, meaty, with medium to thin hulls . . . provide good feed.

"CLINTLAND" (Certified)

A popular strain among Hoffman patrons because of the way it yields, stands up, and fights off disease attacks. Not just one year . . . but several in a row. "Clintland" has taken a firm foothold in Pennsylvania and nearby states. Developed in Indiana. One authority wrote:

"Growers who liked Clinton should switch to 'Clintland' for protection against present oat leaf-rust races. It has an outstanding performance record on yield, standability, and test-weight."

In Illinois, "Clintland" yielded about 10 bu. more per acre than "Clintons". Had higher test-weight. In over-all yield-rankings (Illinois-1958) "Clintland" was first; "Minhafer" second. (Also leaders in 1957.) They were tops in standability, also.

"Clintland," of like appearance to "Clinton 59," and "Clinton 11" has all their good qualities, plus the big advantage of crown-rust-resistance. Has shown good smut resistance. University of Illinois noted "Clintland" as resistant to race 202 of crown-rust, which attacked "Clinton".

"Clintland" is stiff-strawed, medium-short straw length, yellow grained, high in test weight. The farther south spring oats are planted . . . the earlier and more heat-tolerant must be the variety. For this reason, "Clintland" can do better in the middle to lower part of the Hoffman territory than would later-maturing Canadian oat strains.

"MINHAFER" (Certified)

Slightly earlier, "Minhafer" has yielded very well. Heads early. "Minhafer" produces yellowish grain. Straw medium tall, with good lodging resistance. Has good straw-strength and bushel-weight. Outstanding is the way it has so far resisted present cornbelt races of both stem and leaf rust. A great test was in 1957 . . . when rust hit hard thereabouts . . . and "Minhafer" came thru it in good shape, with good yields and good weight. In non-rust years, it has also ranked high in yield. "Minhafer" seems to carry a lot of promise.

Less is known about "Minhafer" here in the east, because of its relative newness, yet Irvin Bollinger (Lebanon County) reported his splendid "Minhafer" yield of 82 bu. per acre. (1959)

Bred in Minnesota . . . released in 1957, so must be classed as a new oat . . . altho it has been undergoing tests for several years. Already gained a good name for itself in the midwest, where Oats is a main crop on most farms.

"ONEIDA" OATS

A new development . . . released by Cornell in New York. Medium tall grower, with good strength of straw. Is described as more resistant to black-stem disease . . . and some races of stem rust and smut . . . but susceptible to some types of crown rust. "Oneida" can benefit from heavier-than-normal fertilization because of its extra straw strength. Quantity limited.

Hoffman SPRING GRAINS

"MOORE" SPRING BARLEY

Developed in Wisconsin. Six-row, white, smooth awn. Compact head. Has good length stiff straw. Does not lodge easily. Yields well. Resists spot disease. 4 to 5 days later than "Erie."

"ERIE" (2-Row) BARLEY

Good-yielding type. Developed in New York. Popular throughout that state and other Northern areas. Firm straw, large, broad grain. Hardy. Smooth awned. Resistant to powdery mildew.

SPRING WHEAT

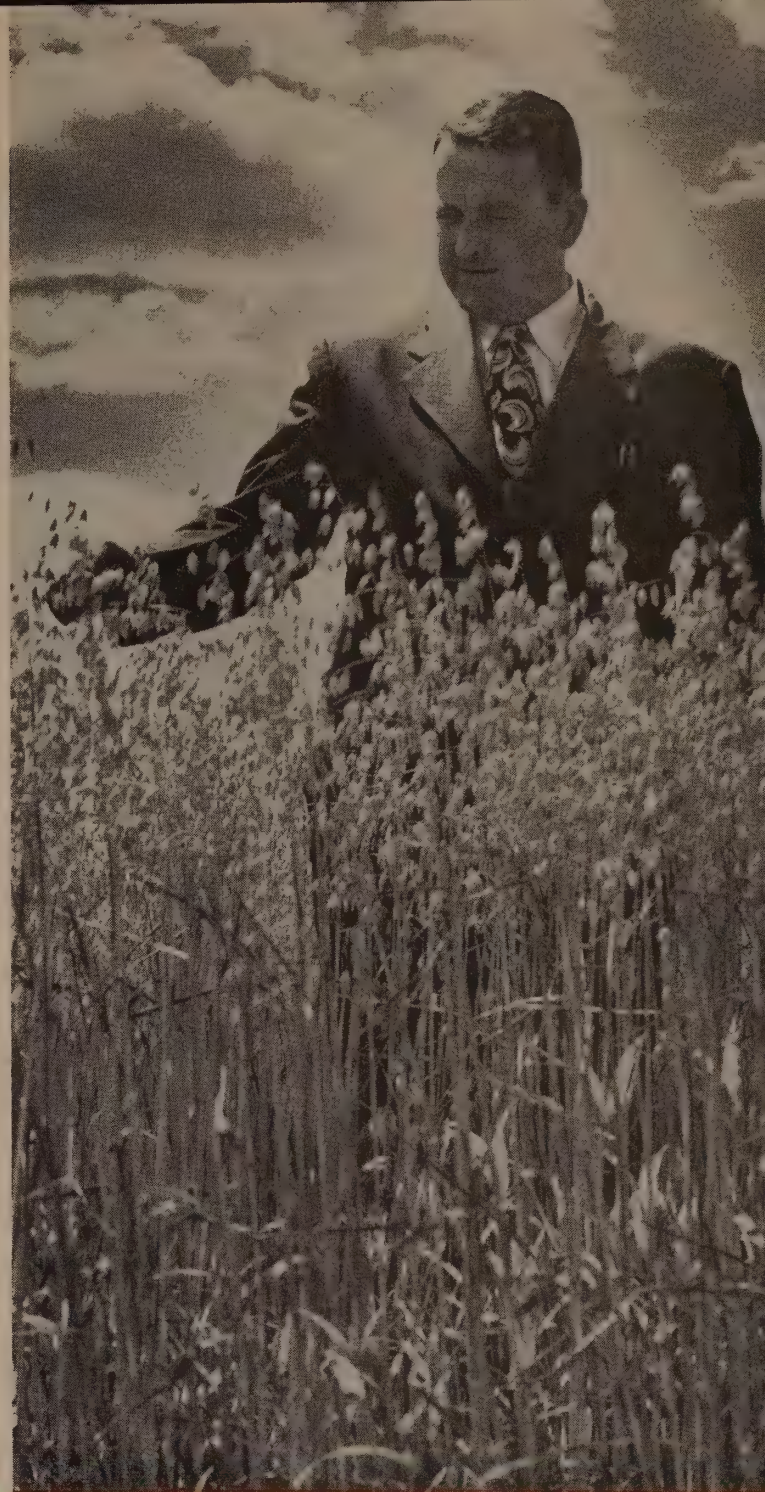
Not generally recommended for Eastern farms. Adapted to higher altitudes.

BUCKWHEAT

Yield is good, even on thin soils. Does well on fallow land. Can be seeded all of June, first half July. Quick, sure emergency crop where bad spring ruined some early seeding. To help choke weeds, tame wild land—idle ground—sow buckwheat. 200 lbs. super-phosphate may up yield 5 to 8 bu.

"CERESAN" TREATMENT

Controls organisms that cause decay and blights. Effective on some smuts, many other diseases. Best known chemical helper to raise grain yields. 14 oz. can treats 28 bu. seed grain. Economical protection.



PLANT OATS EARLY

Plant oats at your earliest possible date. An interesting statement by Cornell authorities carried this fact: Their tests had shown an average LOSS in yield of about 1 BUSHEL per acre, for EACH DAY planting was DELAYED beyond normal seeding time (their normal date, April 18).

FERTILIZER INFORMATION FOR OAT GROWERS

Oats do best in a reasonably good seedbed. Lime according to soil test. 300 pounds of 0-20-20 should be drilled deeply in the seedbed. On soils where oats do not ordinarily lodge—apply with drill 300 pounds 5-10-10 or 10-10-10. Where lodging often occurs 300 pounds 0-20-0 or 0-20-20 would be advisable.

SOIL-IMPROVING LEGUMES

LESPEDeza "KOREAN" lespedeza is a great hay and pasture legume. Grows on poor soils, or land too sour for clovers. Used in Delaware, Maryland and South. Good soil enricher. An annual, killed by frost. Often reseeds itself. Drought resister. Sow 20-25 lbs. per acre. Inoculate. "SERICEA" perennial. Taller.

SWEET CLOVER Great soil builder. Turned under, adds organic matter. Improves water-holding capacity of soil. Provides emergency pasture. To cover bare spots — thicken thin pasture, use 5-10 lbs. & 15 lbs. Rye Grass.

CRIMSON CLOVER Two types are offered: the taller white blossom, and the shorter growing yellow blossom. Valuable winter cover. Grows on soil too poor for Red Clover. Used for hay, pasture, green manure. Use in corn fields and orchards. 20 lbs. per acre, June to August; matures following June. Inoculate.

SPRING VETCH Not winter hardy, but often used successfully among spring-sown emergency pastures. Makes good growth. Don't confuse with winter vetch (fall-sown.)

WINTER VETCH Excellent for green feed when cut in full bloom, as hay when pods are about half formed, or as green manure. Good on sandy soils. Sown late summer, early fall. Inoculate. Plant with small amount of wheat or rye.

For quick Summer HAY

"JAP" MILLET For quick hay. Most popular millet in Northern-Central areas. Has made tremendous yields—up to 20 tons per acre. Tall variety. Thrives on poor soil. Valuable emergency hay. To feed green, cut just before seed heads appear. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. per acre.

"GOLDEN" MILLET Makes satisfactory leafy hay; in Pennsylvania, crops in 7-9 weeks. Sow 3 pks. per acre.

For quick PASTURE

RAPE For Quick pasture. For sheep and hogs. Inexpensive, prolific. Thrives on all soils. Sow 5-6 lbs. per acre, spring through August. Alone, with other pasture seeds, or in cornfields. Makes second growth. Pasture when less than 10 inches high. Stands hard usage.

Hoffman Winter Barley, Oats & Wheat

There is now growing hereabouts, a fine acreage of these winter-grain crops. Seeded to finest quality, foundation seed stock of heavy-yielding strains. They will be carefully watched and properly handled. May we discuss them with you later on?

Hoffman Sweet Corn

For a source of extra cash-income from the earliest or later markets

What an interesting time for the whole family — when there's really good new corn on the table. Plan for it now. Here's the seed to produce it. Fine varieties, selected for top flavor, plus best growing habits.

"GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM" (85 Days) — A most widely adapted, best-known yellow hybrid. Gains users every year. Fine producer. Stalks $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 feet. Good ear, 12-14 rows. Strong grower. Yields very well; excellent flavor.

"IOCHIEF" (87 Days) — New hybrid. An All-American Gold Medal winner. Plants $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall, vigorous, few suckers, strong roots, wide dark green leaves. Ear 8-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 16-18 rows, deep narrow kernels.

"GOLDEN BEAUTY" (69 Days) — An All-American hybrid selection. Very attractive ear and plant. 5 to 6 feet tall. Very few suckers. Dark green, medium-wide leaves. Wilt resistant. Ears $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches, 12 rows, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. Well-filled tips, with kernels of medium width and depth. Good husk cover. White silks.

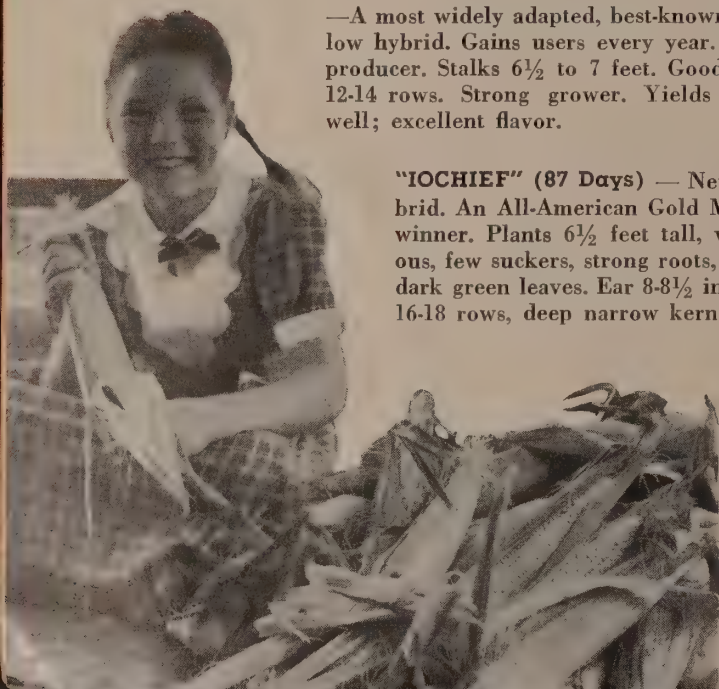
"GOLDEN ROCKET" (67 Days) — Very early hybrid. 5 to 6 feet. Ears 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. 10-12 rows . . . kernels fairly deep. Fine quality for such early corn.

"SUGAR KING" (78 Days) — New hybrid. Outstanding in sweetness and tenderness. Very dark green leaves; few suckers. Strong, sturdy stalk, 6 to 7 feet tall. Ears $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches long—14 to 16 rows, cylindrical in shape.

"SWEETERKORN" (78 Days) — Different—new—good. A hybrid developed for home gardens. Especially tender; very flavorful. Ears variegated—rich cream to gold. Unsurpassed for freezer or table.

"EVERGREEN HYBRID" (90 Days) — Fine white hybrid, carrying the good traits of regular evergreen types. Ears $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches, cylindrical, straight rowed, well filled. Good husk cover. Appealing flavor.

"EARLI-KING" (66 Days) — New early hybrid. Outstanding ear size and quality for such an early corn. Has good early vigor and cold resistance. Grows 5-5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. tall; ear height about 18 inches. Ear is 7 to 8 inches long, mostly 12 rows, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; filled well to tips.



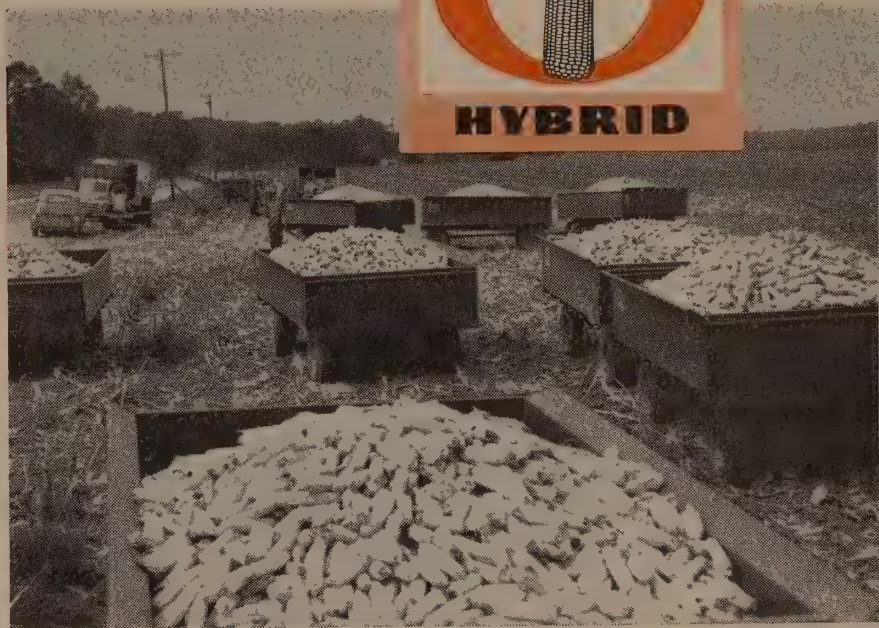
Plant the Corn that made *AN EXTRA LOAD*

from each bushel planted!

Thousands of corn growers, who have Weighed and Compared Funk's-G against the best of all comers for years, report Funk's G-Hybrids outperform all others by from 5 to 15 bushels an acre. Time after time. Field after field. Year after year.

Yield advantages like that can easily give you an extra wagonload of harvested corn, for each bushel of Funk's G-Hybrids you plant . . . a load of corn you would not have had, had you planted any other corn.

Why don't you plan on getting your EXTRA LOAD this year?



Be like the owner of this field . . . plant Funk's-G seed . . . and get MORE LOADS of corn at harvest time. Plant the seed that will make your most profitable corn crop!



JOIN THE PARADE TO GREATER PROFITS

Last year—again—more farmers planted more Funk's-G hybrids than ever before. For a dozen years, this swing to Funk's-G hybrids has continued unbroken. And in the past couple of years, the switch to Funk's-G has been the greatest in corn-growing history.

How come?

Why are more and more alert, record-keeping corn-growers switching their entire corn acreage to Funk's-G hybrids? Drive past their farms at corn-picking time. You'll see the answer in overflowing cribs and bins of corn.

These successful corn growers have learned they *cannot afford* to plant a lesser corn than Funk's-G, and take the lower-yield penalty that goes with it . . . not on a single acre.

Make sure every acre of YOUR corn ground does its best. Plant it to Funk's-G hybrid seed. It will provide YOU with EXTRA loads of corn!

And for that very important part that corn-silage plays on thousands of Northeastern farms, Funk's-G silage strains fill the bill splendidly. And they really fill the silo, too—with extra tons of TOP-NUTRITION feed. Put them to work for you.

(Funk's-G Hybrids — next 5 pages)



Extra 'BRED-IN' abilities produce better-paying CORN!

- Rapid Vigorous Starting
- Many Wide Long Leaves
- Straight-Standing Stalks
- Uniform Even-Height Ears
- Extra Drought-Resistance
- Insurance Against Blight

It's what's IN the seed . . . BRED-in . . . that counts! And bred into every kernel of Funk's-G seed is a real EXTRA-PROFIT for the man who plants it. Those "extra bred-in abilities" of Funk's-G seed add up to EXTRA LOADS of corn at harvest-time!

FUNK'S-G MAKES THE MOST OF YOUR SOIL AND SEASON

When you plant a crop of corn . . . fertilize it . . . care for it in every way you know how . . . you expect certain yield increases from these good farming practices.

But it's the *bred-in* capabilities of the hybrid seed you plant, which determines the *extent* of these yield increases.

Funk's-G hybrids contain the extra-yield potential which gives you the *maximum* reward for your good corn-raising practices.

Ever since the first Hoffman offering of Funk's-G hybrids (1938) it's been easy to identify several of their outstanding abilities. (A number of them are listed in the larger black-type above.) And improvements are being made right along.

The early Funk's-G motto still holds. "*No hybrid is ever good enough . . . we will never stop working toward making good Funk's-G hybrids better.*" And recent results have shown splendid success along this line.

Many new goals are in sight . . . being worked toward . . . and being accomplished! In first place among recent Funk's-G goals is the one that has been developing toward . . .

"Extra-Load" Performance

What is extra-load performance? Just this: Farmers who conducted "Weigh-and-Compare" plantings reported (in more than 75 percent of their experiences) that their Funk's-G outyielded competing other-brand hybrids—by as much as 15 bushels to the acre! Yield advantages like that—multiplied by the number of acres your seed-bushel plants—can give you an EXTRA load for each bushel of Funk's-G you plant.

A Load You Wouldn't Have Had If Other Corn Had Been Planted!

Get this gain yourself, on YOUR corn-crop this year! Start your corn-acres, all of them (whether for husking or ensilage purposes) to Funk's-G seed. Results will pay off in your crop. And besides, there's a lot of satisfaction watching how Funk's-G acreages fight off attacks of blight or drought, when those profit-enemies strike a section. It's in those "bad" corn years that Funk's-G "bred-in" superiority REALLY COUNTS. Decide now to plant Funk's-G seed on ALL your corn-acres. It will pay you TOP returns!

For descriptions of the various Funk's-G hybrids, please turn the page. And if there should be any special corn-circumstances that apply to your farm—maybe we can be of help in selecting your proper G-hybrids . . . for husking, as well as for ensilage. Just write—please.

FUNK'S-G SETS NEW STATE RECORD Tops 300 entries with 206.6 bu. per acre

J. E. Lanius & Son, of York County, using Funk's G-91 seed, won the 1960 Pennsylvania Official Corn Yield Test over 300 other entries . . . and set a new state record of 206.6 bushels per acre! The third and fifth highest yields were also made from Funk's G seed, and Funk's G-Strains have now produced Pennsylvania's Champion yields in FOUR of the past eight years. This is dramatic official proof that Funk's G superior breeding pays off—put it to work for YOU this year.



For Superior Feed-Unit Silage . . .

FUNK'S-G

"AMERICA'S GREATEST HYBRIDS"

Why does a man invest in his silo? Isn't it because of the feed-storage it provides in reserve, for his later use as it's needed? Naturally then, the *kind* of feed it houses . . . its quality—and its quantity . . . are mighty important to his ensilage-feeding success. Some corn-ensilage feeders still look first for bulk in their silos. They overlook the far-superior feed-unit-content which could be theirs nowadays, at no extra cost!

There's such a difference in corn-strain value! It should never be overlooked when this important ensilage-feed matter is being considered. The men shown in the picture (above) declared their 1960 Funk's-G silage corn the best they ever produced. Some of it had to stand for later husking—there wasn't silo-room for all of it!

Great Ensilage from FUNK'S-G HYBRIDS

Fill your silo FULL . . . with Top-Quality Funk's-G ensilage. And in the years when so many nearby cornfields suffer badly from blight or drought, your Funk's-G keeps right on producing! Makes—"Just-Right" feed"—heavy in "near-finish" grain. HIGHEST PERCENT ACTUAL-GRAIN FEED TO TOTAL GREEN-WEIGHT. STRONG, LEAFY, STAND-UP STALKS. EASY TO HARVEST. Your well-dented Funk's-G provides greatest TDN (total digestible nutrients) . . . more feed-units! Makes ideal silage.



CHOOSE FROM THESE GREAT HUSKING STRAINS

... put them to work on your farm!



The Funk's-G strains listed on these pages are outstanding hybrids. Products of Funk-"Breeding" and Hoffman - "Proving" teamwork. (Details, page 16.) There are still other splendid G-hybrids that will do a real job under unusual conditions.

G-10 (94 to 98 days)

Very Heavy Yielder. G-10 makes a lot of sound quality corn, in short seasons, variable soil areas, where other hybrids were never quite dependable. Big, good-quality ears, more sound corn to thousands who couldn't be sure of mature corn before G-10 came along. Excellent keeping quality when stored. In G-10 you get quick-starting, vigorous plants, leafy foliage. Extra large ears for so early a corn. Nice deep kernel. A fast finisher from denting time to maturity, even under cool night temperatures. This helps stop loss when sudden cold stops nature's process. G-10 gives full-finish, sound corn. One of the heaviest-yielding, fastest drying early corns. Wonderful on good soils—fine on less-rich ground.

G-10A (93 to 97 days)

Great improvement over G-10 in superior stalks, higher-eared, better quality ears, particularly under adverse weather conditions. You make the comparison of G-10A and G-10. You will be well satisfied with performance of both but will like G-10A even better than good old reliable G-10, which has helped lift many mortgages since 1948.

G-11A (92 to 96 days)

A splendid hybrid, slightly later and heavier than G-6. Ripens very fast. Uniform ears. For higher altitudes than G-10. Outstanding stalk quality. Terrific standability. Makes great yield records. Has proven superiority. Has exceptional resistance to corn borer, aphid, leaf blight, stalk rot. Unusual ability to produce corn under severe drought. Yields heavy. Carries ear high. Is tops in yield, and grain quality.

G-6 (90 to 94 days)

A real "life-saver" corn to folks in high altitudes — short seasons. Famous for quick, early spring get-away, so necessary in cold, high-up regions where weather seems always against you—the season so short. G-6's quick maturity means fine ripe corn to many folks who could never be sure of getting it before. Carries inbred lines that insure quick maturity; also high yields of good sound corn. Succeeds on wide range of soils. Girthy ears, deep kernels of sound dry corn. Quick drying-down ability at maturing time . . . a week earlier than G-10.

G-188 (88 to 92 days)

Earliest Hybrid. Offers a new profit opportunity to folks in very short-season areas. Wastes no time in making a big crop of corn. Good for high altitudes and northern latitudes. Fast, early starter, grows fast to full maturity. Sturdy stalks. Combines stalk standability with high yield. Dependable crib-filler. Good disease resistance. Good ear. Broad kernels. Popular in high mountain areas of Pennsylvania, upper New York, New England, where early corn is a real need.

G-18 (98 to 102 days)

High yielder. Quick starter. Fast finisher. Deep green. Very leafy. Ears right height. Really stands up. Extra strong stalks. Smooth, slick-surface ears. Blight and drought resistant. Produces excellent silage in earliest areas that must husk quick-maturing grain. Deep golden ears. High yield records.



G-75A (106 to 110 days)

A great improvement. Fast-growing, leafy. Short stalk. Heavy yielder. Won many 'firsts' in its maturity. Terrific performance. Disease-resistant. Superior standability. Excellent picker. Stands thick planting. Sturdy stalks. Fine uniform ears at right height. Outstanding grain quality.

G-76 (109 to 112 days)

Dark green, heavy foliage. Strong stalks. Beautiful, deep-kernel ears. Easy to pick. Outstanding grain quality. Resistant to ear rots. Great standability. Big yielder. Bred to withstand drought. Does well on high to low fertility.

G-72 (106 to 110 days)

Low-eared, with good heavy stalks and nice, girthy, golden ears . . . very attractive. Superior in fodder and ear quality to G-75A. Resists corn borer and aphids.

G-83 (107 to 111 days)

New hybrid, slightly later than G-75A and a little earlier than G-76. Extremely fine stalk, ear, and grain quality. Exceptionally good for picker-sheller. Tops in yield. Great resistance to aphids. Large ear, short fodder—has real eye appeal. Excellent standability.

G-20 (96 to 100 days)

Popular because of its fast growth, good stalk quality, uniformly large ears, and its ability to hold those ears. Never more than 2 or 3 days later than G-10. In most years just as early. Contains two Early Butler inbreds. Attractive ears always at right height, even on sand or gravel or in drought years. Consistent producer of heavy yields and sound grain. Big yielder for short-season corn.

G-20A (96 to 100 days)

Distinct and amazing improvement, particularly in standability. Also has better height of ear. Fights against adverse conditions of drought, heat and blight. Today's G-20A will stand through thick and thin. G-20 always had a high yield-ability. G-20A is excellent in this feature. Big ears are just at the right height for picker. Ripe husks on green

stalks. One Northeastern University farm this fall found G-20A the best early silage ever used—also will husk part of acreage.

G-91 (119 to 123 days)

Delivers profit-making yields . . . corn you're proud to have. Fastest starter. Healthy, vigorous, sturdy stalks. Real blight fighter. Excellent standability. A wonder for top yields. Has all modern improvements combined. Extensive fast-growing roots that help build big yields. Real quality ear and grain. Rare combination of big yield with not-too-heavy fodder. Robust appearance. Large ears at right height. Broad deep kernels, excellent sheller. Easy to pick by hand, machine, or combine picker-sheller. Three out of five years won official 5-Acre Yield Contest in Penna. During hurricanes was outstanding, while many other hybrids were almost flat. Unusual heat, drought, and corn borer resistance.

G-96 (121 to 125 days)

It is between G-91 and G-144 in maturity. Has a very short stalk and is definitely low-eared. Is very insect and disease resistant, especially resistant to leaf blight. Produces a good-sized ear and will stand thick planting. Has excellent shank attachment but does not pick hard. Holds its ear through harvest.

G-95A (119 to 123 days)

Very thin cob. Low-eared. Long kernels. Good blight resistance. Fights drought. Medium fodder. Good standability. High yields. Holds ears well. Easy to pick. Good on low-fertility soil.

G-93 (119 to 123 days)

Is similar to G-95A. Very beautiful while growing. Deep green color. Similar fodder and leafiness, a strong shank holds ear until harvest. Great leaf blight resistance.

G-32 (100 to 104 days)

Slightly later than G-20A. Excellent stalk. Can be used in some areas for later husking. In higher altitudes for early silage. Blight and borer resistant. Sturdy high yielder.

G-144 (122 to 126 days)

One of the greatest short-stalk hybrids. Outstanding. Holds ear well. Long after other hybrids have gone down, the heavy-yielding G-144 is still standing straight and true. Has extra resistance to leaf blight, corn borer, ear worm. Despite those attackers, G-144 keeps producing. Leafy plants. Girthy ears. Good cover, less bird damage.

G-134 (126 to 130 days)

Uses high fertility to advantage. Makes fine crops of sound, long ears on thin soils where many other hybrids won't. Plenty of leafiness, fine sturdy stalks. Excellent standability. Heavy ears, great yielder. Resists borers. A proven producer. Good shuck cover. Deep blocky kernels. Starts fast. Rugged stalks take storms without loss.

G-702 (130 to 134 days)

G-702 is the same maturity as G-704. New hybrid with real possibilities. Slightly shorter in fodder height than G-704. Ears of excellent quality. Good standability. You will like this one. Very resistant to insects, blight and drought. One of the heaviest yielders.

G-704 (130 to 134 days)

For late husking in southern Maryland and Delaware. Really stands up against high winds—heavy storms. Bred to fill an urgent need. Withstands high humidity—great blight fighter. High yielder. Fine upright sturdy stalks. Resists crown rot and corn borer. Big, heavy ears, deep blocky kernels and well-finished, sound grain. Picks clean.

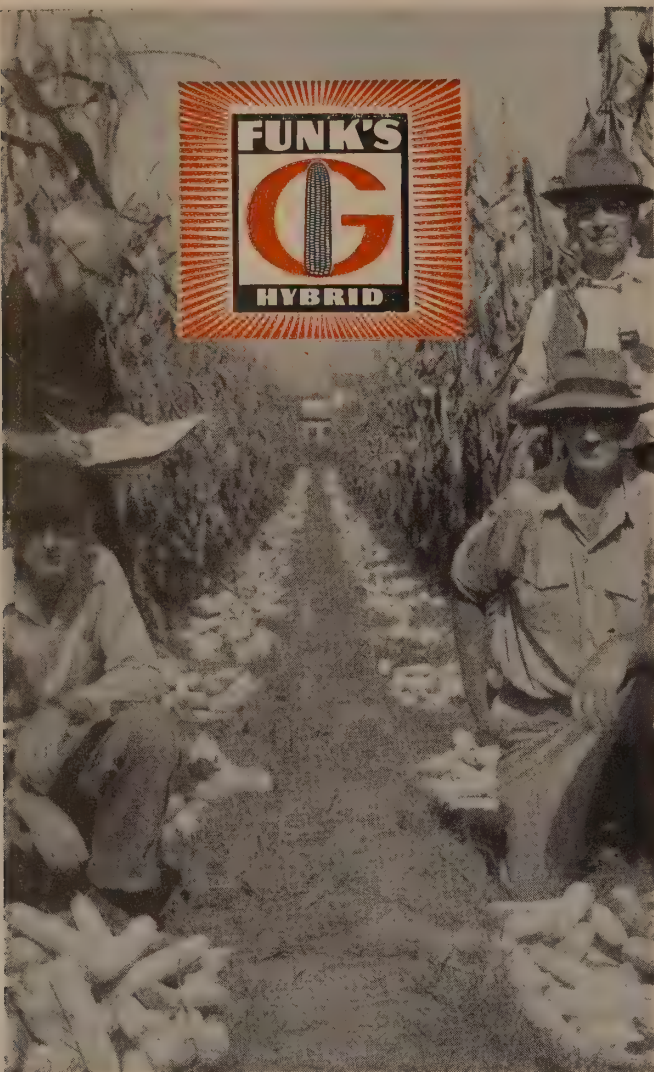
Worthy Newcomers to Funk's G-Hybrid Family:

G-14A (96-100 Days) New early hybrid in maturity of G-10A. Very limited supplies. Order a little while supply lasts. High yield. Good-sized ears.

G-17A (95-99 Days) Another new early hybrid in G-10 maturity. High yields. Terrific standability and blight resistance.

Funk's-G OUTSTANDING CORN-RESEARCH helps you to 'Make the Most' of your soil and season!

CORN PROVING *for your Profit!*



The Funk's-G seed you order from Hoffman has been pre-proved for you. There is no guesswork about its performance! The true facts about it are known beyond doubt, by several years' proving . . . before you can buy it!

Groups of trained corn-men, like those shown at left, conduct PROVING-GROUND plantings in each corn area . . . EVERY year, since 1937! New, upcoming strains—alongside former G-hybrids and other-brand hybrids. Each must have proved RIGHT for its job! There's no guesswork — only hard facts. The real answers are learned, all details of performance. Every crop is weighed. Moisture content is measured. Yield is figured on dry-grain basis. Favorable and other points are recorded. Close records are kept from planting to harvest. FACTS thus learned, form the basis for the following year's work. Any G-hybrid recommended to you has gone through this proving-mill. Thus it brings you pre-KNOWN benefits YOU can gain.

No other corn-outfit conducts this wide-scale costly effort, year after year. But it's a service you need, for your safety and your profit sake! You gain its benefits, when planting Hoffman-recommended Funk's-G.

Ask farmfolks of these 13 north-and-east states. They gladly talk about their greater corn-success with Funk's-G seed. They plant it on ALL their corn-acres . . . because it pays them best! You are in for the same satisfaction . . . same extra profit . . . from YOUR Funk's-G seed.

Consider carefully . . . make Sure . . . that the seed corn you plant is RIGHT for *your* job! Now to keep sure—is the big reason for this big year-after-year PROVING-program. Earnest, sincere Hoffman-Funk cornmen carry on their tireless efforts every year . . . to eventually produce for you improved G-hybrids that will do still better.

It's what's in the seed that counts in the crop! And many indeed, are the improvements already bred into today's great G-hybrids. Put there to fulfill certain needs which other seed-strains haven't yet taken care of.

Corn-harvest is your only pay-off time of a year. And as you haul in those extra bushels, extra loads, from your Funk-G fields . . . your gains speak loudly for themselves. They are automatic . . . they came to you in the seed you planted!

Select your Funk-G strains . . . for husking and ensilage . . . and order now. Your investment will pay you TOP corn-profits in 1961!

3 TREATMENTS TO PROTECT NEWLY PLANTED SEED CORN

Here are the three top recommendations for this important job of getting your corn-crop through this danger period:

RED SHIELD—combined bird and insect repellent. This new powder protects seed corn from birds, animals, wireworms, seed corn maggots and seed corn beetles. Will not retard sprouting. Tested in U. S. and Canada. No offensive odor. Planter plates are not gummed up with sticky liquids.

ORTHO Bird Repellent. Protects corn seed and seedlings from many species of the birds that cripple stands in certain areas. In powder form—easy to use—does not slow germination. Seed remains free flowing, not sticky, can be planted immediately or safely stored.

ISOTOX 25—for insect protection. Economical insurance against wireworms, seed corn maggots, and other soil-borne insects. A fungicide too . . . adds disease protection during critical early stages of growth. A proven product among corn growers everywhere.

Hoffman **RYE GRASS**

Rye Grass provides a ground cover to take the impact of raindrops. Certainly helps conserve millions of tons of precious soil for the Northeast. Adds organic matter equal to that in many tons of manure. Improves soil permeability, so rain is absorbed, not shed.

Saves Soil in Corn Fields

No corn field should be without the protection of a good cover of Rye Grass. 20-25 lbs. per acre. Sown at last cultivation. Makes good winter coat. Helps discourage weeds. Goes a long way to stop topsoil washing away. (One man reported he saved 7 tons good topsoil by a 40-lb. seeding.) Adds much valuable humus when turned under. Plow early spring, before growth gets too heavy.

Splendid on Potato Ground

Spring discing last year's potato fields, sowing 6 pecks Oats, 10 lbs. Rye Grass, 10 lbs. Red Clover, gives good results. Rye Grass comes fast. After oats is off, the clover comes along in warmer weather. Next spring . . . heavy growth to turn under for potatoes.

Sown in Orchards and Gardens

In New Jersey, a mixture of Rye Grass and Vetch is sometimes used. Some sow in orchards, gain extra pasture in spring, disc under to feed tree roots. Sow after early vegetable crops. Disc or harrow the ground shallow. Broadcast 20-25 lbs. per acre. Or seed between rows of vegetables.

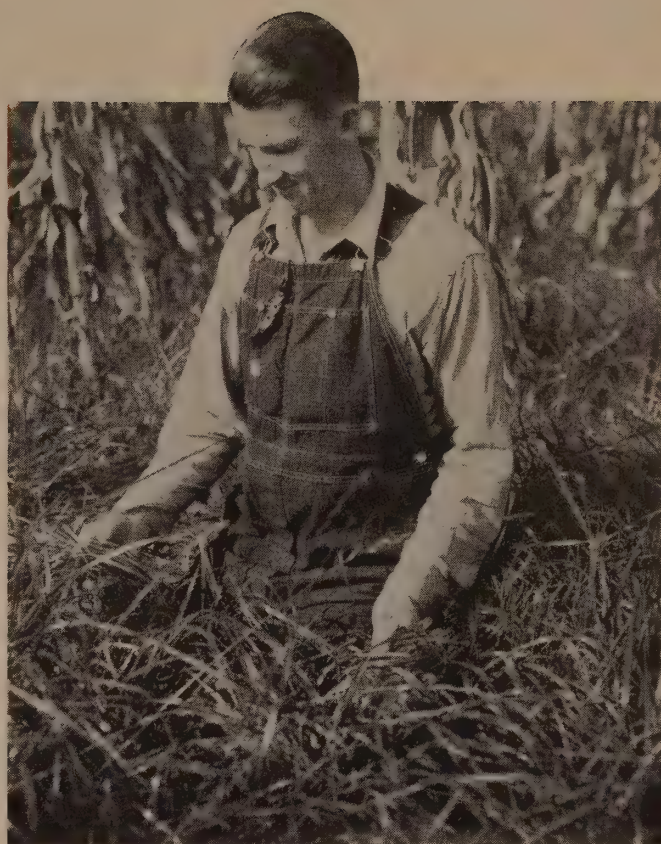
For Pasture Improvement

Once a good growth, pasturing will not hurt its cover-crop values. Makes fine forage for pigs, other animals. Supplementary protein must be added in grain ration.

New Cover Crop "FIELD BROME GRASS"

Don't confuse this cover crop with the permanent pasture "Lincoln" Brome Grass . . . they are entirely different. Field Brome is for a cover crop in corn fields and orchards. A recent import from the Scandinavian countries. Has exceptionally heavy fibrous root system. Extremely winter-hardy and should be preferred in short-season, high-altitude areas where ryegrass occasionally "freezes out." Slightly harder to start than ryegrass. Top growth has unusually high quality foliage for a cover crop. Can be grazed after it starts growing in the spring.

Forms dense sod to turn under — large fibrous root system for soil improvement. Can be used for supplementary pasture. 15-20 lbs. per acre is usual seeding. Handle same as Rye Grass.



COVER CROPS FOR EASTERN AREAS

A wise farmer never allows soil to stand bare over winter because a well managed cover crop is "insurance" against erosion. Cover crops offer several other advantages — they help to prevent leaching of plant nutrients and to maintain good soil structure, aeration, and water-holding ability. They also help to supply soil with organic material and to maintain earthworm population. Good cover can also provide emergency pasture.

Ladino MIRACLE PASTURE CLOVER

Provide "full meals" for your cows as they graze. Avoid thin, weedy, over-grazed pastures. Make things easier for your stock. These steps might help:

Soil testing . . . then liming and fertilizing as needed. Plowing or disking to get rid of the old sod. Spring seeding of good legume-grass mixture. Management-controlled grazing, clipping weeds, maintaining fertility.

You might consult your County Agent. Hoffman carries top-quality seed of all grasses recommended by state authorities. Will ship each kind in a separate bag . . . or mix (if you say so) ready to sow. Many prefer Hoffman Permanent Pasture Mixtures. One for Highland conditions; another, special for Lowland. Well adapted.

Properly managed, good pasture is the least expensive source of good dairy feed. Makes low-cost feed, providing important minerals, vitamins, proteins, carbohydrates. Every acre should produce maximum grazing. High-quality Hoffman pasture seeds will provide the foundation for clean, heavy-producing pastures . . . help increase milk checks, livestock weight and poultry profits.



Vigorous leafy perennial. Spreads by runners. Ladino, sown with various grasses, often supplements or replaces former pasture areas. Makes fine grazing for dairy cows . . . also hogs, sheep, poultry. Sow one pound per acre.

HIGH-PRODUCTION PASTURE—Some authorities feel that some Ladino should be in EVERY pasture. Orchard (4 to 7 lbs.) is popular with Ladino. If kept down early, remains palatable and grows during hot, dry months. Along with 1 lb. Ladino, 2 or 3 lbs. Alsike helps thicken stands the first year. Where alfalfa does well, add 5 or 6 lbs. Where unreliable, 3 or 4 pounds Red Clover. Brome, 8 to 10 lbs. per acre, is good, yet slower to recover after grazing, and Ladino may get ahead of it. 8 lbs. Reed Canary is sometimes put where too wet for other grasses. 4 to 5 lbs. Timothy may be used, but makes little growth in dry weather.

LADINO POULTRY RANGES—Ladino makes a fine range. A popular mixture in New Jersey is 4 lbs. Rye Grass, 8 Orchard, 4 Alsike, and 2 Ladino. A real good combination.

ORCHARDS . . . HOG PASTURES—As an orchard cover crop, one advantage is Ladino's shallow root system . . . does not rob trees of dry-weather moisture. Hogs make fine gains on Ladino. Some users prefer more clover here than for dairy pasture. Brome and Timothy are often used.

CARE OF LADINO IMPORTANT—Ladino demands heavy grazing for short periods. Under good growing conditions, may require 8 to 12 cows per acre at one time to keep the grasses down. Should have frequent rest periods. Close grazing in late fall may be injurious. Here's what Ladino requires:

- (1) Lime to full lime requirements according to soil test.
- (2) Controlling spittle bugs.
- (3) Taking first cutting off early when grass heads emerge.
- (4) Fertilize each year . . . August 15th to September 15th, adding 400 lbs. per acre 0-20-20 or 0-15-30.

"TRIPLE PURPOSE MIXTURE" . . . Pasture . . . Silage . . . Hay

A fine all-round blend. Widely used on well-drained soils for rotation pasture, silage or hay. Fine for dairy or beef cattle. Gives quick cover, comes early for first crop silage. Has good re-growth. Adapted to a wide range of soils and climate. Its two major ingredients are Orchard Grass and Ladino Clover. The minor ingredients, Alsike, Red Clover, and Timothy cover quickly. But after the first year, it's a battle between the orchard and the ladino, with orchard winning, usually in 3 to 5 years.

Consists of 4 lbs. Orchard Grass seed, 4 lbs. Timothy, 2 lbs. Pennscott Clover, 2 lbs. Alsike, 1 lb. Ladino. 13 lbs. per acre is Penn State's suggested sowing rate. Some folks prefer a little heavier seeding rate.

This mixture violates the simple seed-mixture rule, but only because orchardgrass and ladino clover are both aggressive, as well as early-maturing. Triple Purpose is an improvement over the old favorite, Hoffman Highland Pasture blend, which did a good job through many years.



Hoffman PASTURES

ORCHARD GRASS

Because Orchard is highly useful with Ladino for grazing, it has won many friends. Will grow most anywhere except on poorly drained land. One of the best grasses for poor, dry soils. Heavy producer. Makes palatable, leafy growth in early spring and late fall; probably will make more growth during hot, dry summer months than any other permanent grass. If kept down early in the season, will not become coarse and unpalatable. First growth is often cut for hay or silage. Pasture later.

Four to 7 pounds Orchard with 1 pound Ladino is a good basis for a pasture formula. A few pounds Red or Elsiike and Timothy helps fill in during the first year. On good soil, alfalfa is often included. Sowing too much Orchard could crowd the clover. As an intensively grazed or supplement pasture for July and August, Orchard-Ladino is about unbeatable.

"S-37" ORCHARD GRASS

A leafy, later-maturing strain produced in Great Britain. Its growth is 2 to 3 weeks later than regular orchard grass. Matures seed after normal alfalfa harvest—therefore well adapted for use in mixtures with alfalfa. Recovers fast after cut. Will produce constant growth in with second and third alfalfa cutting because of this rapid recovery after mowing.

"LINCOLN" BROME

Tall, leafy, vigorous, deep rooted, palatable. Hardy, long-lived. Slow to establish. Productive the second year. Spreads by underground root-stocks. Needs abundant nitrogen, best obtained by growing with legumes. Yields on acid soils are poor.

Usual seeding is about 10 lbs. alfalfa

and 8 to 10 lbs. Brome. Red Clover and Timothy are sometimes added for heavier first-year growth. Sown with Ladino for pasture; around 10 lbs. Brome, 1 lb. Ladino. Will not tolerate heavy, close grazing. Excellent pasture if controlled.

Use only adapted seed—"Lincoln" or similar southern-grown strain **HOW TO SOW:** Don't mix Brome—sow it separately; its large size will choke seeder. Can be mixed with oats, but must be drilled very shallow—not deeper than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. If some oats are left on top of ground, field should be culti-packed.

Brome is often broadcast by hand. Sow shallow, not over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep— $\frac{1}{4}$ inch is better. Cultipacking helps.

"SARATOGA" BROMEGRASS

A new high-yielding strain developed by Cornell University. Has superior seedling vigor. Extremely winter-hardy—drought-resistant. An ideal companion-grass with the new vigorous alfalfas. Makes much heavier aftermath-production. Nutritious. Fine for hay and pasture.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

A leading pasture grass for good soils. Responds to phosphate and lime. Growth rarely exceeds 2 feet. Sow 25-30 lbs. per acre. Slow grower; best sown with quicker growers. These take hold, to be replaced by the Kentucky to form a tough, permanent sod. Fine on sharp slopes and limestone valleys.

RED TOP (Herd's Grass)

One of the surest grasses. Grows under most any soil conditions, wet or dry, rich or poor, sweet or sour. Palatability is low, hence used in mixtures with other grasses. Vigorous, drought-resistant, makes a coarse, loose turf.

REED CANARY GRASS

Has ability to grow in very wet places, even in standing water and when flooded for some time. Helps convert swamp ground into worthwhile grazing, sometimes with a hay crop besides. One user found success with 8 lbs. Reed Canary and 1 lb. Ladino on heavy, wet sand loam. Stems spread under ground.

"KENTUCKY 31" FESCUE

Not ordinarily recommended in Pennsylvania for pasture . . . is useful in warmer climates as winter pasture. Tall growing, vigorous, resistant to rusts. Stands hard usage, like on airports or athletic fields.

RYE GRASS (Perennial)

Good in mixtures on fertile, moist soils. Makes a growth in a short time. Later is crowded out by other grasses. Quick, good grazing; can be cropped close.

MEADOW FESCUE

At home in low, wet situations. Sometimes used with Ladino. Starts early in spring; stays green into fall. Root system is deep; stands drought well. Palatable. Makes good hay.

HIGHLAND PASTURE MIXTURE

Popular heavy-producing blend. Widely used. Made up of quality grasses in proper proportions to produce heavy, lasting stands on well-drained, hilly or rolling land. Contains Blue Grass, Red Top, Orchard, Timothy, Ladino, other clovers, Fescues, Rye Grass. Sow 25 to 32 lbs. per acre.

LOWLAND PASTURE MIXTURE

A special blend adapted for low, wet places. Includes increased portions of seeds that thrive in low areas.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

A low grower, spreading, long-lasting. Palatable and nutritious, high in protein. Withstands trampling, close grazing.

Hoffman **SUDAN GRASS**

A great summer pasture to keep up milk flow. Sudan acreage coming along when regular pastures are least productive has been a life-saver . . . splendidly maintaining high-level milk production during July and August. Thrives in hot weather . . . withstands drought well.

Plan to divide Sudan pasture into two or more sections—graze one part, give other a chance to recover. Sudan will be 18 inches tall, ready about six weeks after sowing. From then to frost will carry 2 or 3 cows per acre . . . they'll milk well on it. Sudan should not be pastured if stunted by drought or frosted, due to danger of prussic acid poisoning.

Sudan should not be seeded until soil and weather are warm. A well-prepared seedbed is important. Can be sown with a grain drill . . . don't cover deeper than one inch. Sow about 45 pounds per acre.

"PIPER" SUDAN

New variety . . . rapidly becoming more popular. Vigorous, early type. Heavier yielder. Dark green color. Strongly resists many common leaf diseases. Lower in hydrocyanic (prussic-acid). Judging from the many fine reports from farmer-users, "Piper" is the best all-around Sudan for Pennsylvania.

"SWEET" SUDAN

In some cases, when planted alongside other Sudan, cows ate the "Sweet" Sudan first. It provides good growth. Remains green. Has broad attractive leaves. Grows heavy, tall stalks.

SUDAN HAY OR SILAGE

Mixtures of Sudan and soybeans make better hay . . . higher protein, and more palatable. Stands up better and is easier to cut and cure than soybeans alone. Cut when Sudan is fully headed or in bloom. The Sudan and soys may be drilled together if kept thoroughly mixed. Penn State recommends 30 pounds of Sudan and 1½ bushels soys per acre . . . inoculate the soys.

PROVEN Formula for PAYING CROPS

Careful soil preparation . . . Proper Fertilizer (Quantity and application) . . . Good "Business" Management . . . and your use of Hoffman Quality Seeds and Funk's-G Hybrids.

Order your seeds from this book . . . early. Be ready on the right day. Hoffman Seeds and Funk's-G corn will help you realize PAYING returns. Await the privilege of filling your seed order. Please command us. Thank you!

—A. H. HOFFMAN SEEDS, INC.



Hoffman **SOY BEANS**

Soybeans need warm weather—plant about corn-planting time or later. They leave the soil loose . . . don't plant on soils subject to washing. Have a well-prepared seedbed. Test . . . make sure soil gets plenty of lime. Seed should always be inoculated. Broadcast and plow under, or broadcast after plowing, and disc in 400 pounds 0-20-20. Drill 2 bu. seed per acre . . . if planted in rows about 1 bu. Don't cover deeply. On heavy soils, 1 inch . . . on light soils, 1½-2 in. Cut for hay after pods form . . . harvest for beans when moisture is 14%.

"WILSON" (Black) SOYS

Old favorite where hay is wanted. Makes great growth of slender stems 3 to 4 feet, even on poorer soil. Yields 2 to 4 tons high-protein hay per acre. Excellent pasture. Will mature beans in lower Pennsylvania, and south; has produced 30-bushel yields. When planted with corn, the nitrogen produced by inoculated soys helps the corn.

"WABASH" (Yellow) SOYS

Here is a yellow soy ideally suited for soybean-sorghum silage mixtures. "Wabash" will not produce quite as much growth as "Wilson" . . . but stands better and is much easier to harvest. Bean yield is good, oil content high. Recommended.

"HAWKEYE" (Yellow) SOYS

A good-yielding yellow bean. About a week earlier maturity than "Lincoln." "Hawkeye" fills the need for a good-standing bean, earliness, and high yields of soybeans. Its use has spread rapidly.

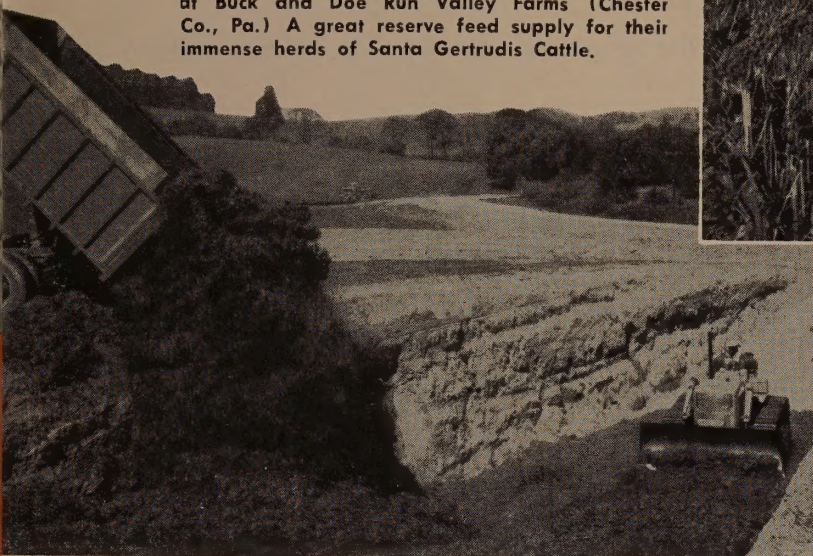
"LINCOLN" (Yellow) SOYS

High-yielding. Stands up. Produces quality beans. In some tests, averaged 8% more oil with a higher iodine number. Led by nearly 6 bushels per acre.

Hoffman SORGHUM

POPULAR . . . DROUGHT RESISTER

Over 4,000 tons Sorghum—Soy Beans—Sudan silage are now stored in this huge trench silo at Buck and Doe Run Valley Farms (Chester Co., Pa.) A great reserve feed supply for their immense herds of Santa Gertrudis Cattle.



This crop has come into much wider use in the East. Years back, it was looked upon as an emergency crop. Today, mixtures of sorghum and soybeans for silage, are part of the regular cropping-plan, on many farms. But don't plant on soils subject to washing. This mixture can often follow corn in the rotation, in place of oats or wheat. Or, it may follow a hay-sod. It can be followed by wheat . . . thorough discing prepares a good seed-bed.

BLACK AMBER SORGHUM Most popular strain. Sweet . . . the leading type for syrup production in the West. Grows fairly tall . . . gives a heavy yield of forage. An ideal partner with soybeans for ensilage . . . makes palatable ensilage. Best average variety for Pennsylvania and other shorter-season locations. Widely used in longer season areas, too.

ORANGE SORGHUM Doing a fine job in Southeastern Penna. counties. Lots of leaves—broad and healthy colored. Produces good-sized head . . . stands well. A heavy yielder of fine quality forage. Growing in popularity.

"ATLAS" SORGO Late maturing strain. Makes desirable feed. Strong stalks . . . stands well. Good producer. Plants are about 1/2 inch thick. Grow 7 to 10 feet high. Should not be used in northern areas.

N. K. 145 HYBRID FORAGE The earliest hybrid forage variety available . . . about the same maturity as Amber, and will replace Amber on many farms. Very leafy and yields well.

N. K. 3058 HYBRID FORAGE Late hybrid. Similar in many respects to Atlas. Plants are leafy and large. Leaves broad—look like corn. Grows 8 to 10 ft. Capable of very high yields.

Sorghum will tolerate a wide range of soil moisture and fertility. Seems hurt less than corn, by long drought on shallow soils. Can produce a fine supply of high TDN feed. Can be made into acceptable silage, even after frosted. Seeded alone, sorghum needs no cultivation when drilled in 7-inch rows. In solid stands does a good job of smothering weeds. Never plant sorghum alone or with soys, until the soil has gotten good and warm.

In areas where the following corns are full season	PLANTING SUGGESTIONS:			Rate of Planting	
	Recommended Sorghum Varieties	Soybeans with Sorghum	Suggested planting date	Sorghum with Soybeans	Sorghum alone
Funk G-6	Black Amber or N. K. 145	Hawkeye or Lincoln	May 25 to May 30	25 to 30 lbs. sorghum with 1 1/2 bu. soybeans per acre	Sown in 7-inch rows with grain drill 30 to 40 lbs. per acre
Funk G-10 to Funk G-76	Black Amber or N. K. 145	Lincoln or Wabash	May 20 to May 25		
Funk G-91	Orange or Atlas or N. K. 3058	Wabash or Black Wilson	May 15 to May 20		With corn planter 5 to 8 lbs. per acre



Here is Your **Hoffman SEED MAN**

Your Hoffman SEED MAN and the authentic "Cropping-Guide" he carries when he calls at your farm . . . will give you the right answers to many questions you might want to ask. How many of these questions can you answer?

How should Alfalfa be managed?

Is seeding Red Clover on time really important?

What about "Climax" Timothy?

How do I manage Birdsfoot Trefoil?

When should an old Ladino pasture be ripped out and a new one started?

What advantages does Orchardgrass offer?

How shall Bromegrass pastures be managed?

What makes a good pasture mixture?

How early shall Oats be sown?

How can I get the most out of Sudan?

Can Sorghum be started after taking off a hay crop?

Where in the rotation do Soybeans belong?

Should I grow cover crops?

Can two cover crops be planted the same year?

What advantages do Millets offer?

Why grow Rape? What yield can be expected?

Is it worth-while to seed Spring Oats with Field Peas?

How does winter Vetch feed value compare to Alfalfa?

What crops are advisable for wild-game feeding?

How to control Sweet Corn insects? Worms?

Is it wise to make new spring seedings without a nurse crop?

How do I rig a drill to band-seed?

Will band-seeding help overcome low soil fertility?

What legumes and grasses can be seeded in August?

When and how do I spray to get rid of weeds?

How do I control forage-crop insects?

Can disease-damage be held back?

Your Hoffman SEED MAN has the answers to all these questions. Also scores of others are covered in his "Cropping-Guide." He is anxious to help you solve any seed or soil problems you may have.

Just ask your Hoffman SEED MAN when he calls. If he hasn't yet visited you, please write us at Landisville, Pa. . . so that arrangements can be made. Thank you.

It will PAY YOU CROP-WISE to exchange current, up-to-date information between you and our files during the years ahead.



This Hoffman SEED MAN and his Hunterdon County (New Jersey) customers seem quite in agreement as they check on 1960's splendid Funk's-G corn harvest.

Hoffman QUALITY SEEDS for PAYING CROPS!

"Money-Back" Terms

(in effect since 1899)

Hoffman Seeds must be of satisfactory quality. You be the judge! If they aren't, return them promptly on arrival—your money will be refunded.

WHEN ORDERING

Please note various details, terms and other information on this page. Choose the shipping-method you desire. Mark your instructions on order sheet.

RAILROAD FREIGHT

Landisville is on the main-line of Pennsylvania Railroad. Also on the Reading Railroad Co.

RAILWAY EXPRESS

... cost is way too high for shipping heavy seeds. Please do not request it.

SEEDS BY MAIL

Recent increases in postage rates, and more are possible, make shipping seed by mail too costly. For instance, mailing a bushel of corn to a nearby Post Office now costs \$2.61—and long distance rates are much higher! It will pay you to combine your orders and add other items to make your shipment total at least 100 pounds so that we pay shipping costs. If mail service is necessary, please ask your carrier the rate.

QUICK DELIVERY by "COMMERCIAL-TRUCK-LINE" from Landisville to your nearest town. Follow this plan:

1. Talk to a friend who operates a business in the town . . . a garage, or a store. Any place easy for the truck-driver to find. Explain that you are ordering seed from Hoffman, and that you'd like him to accept the shipment for you when it arrives (because these truck-lines will not deliver out in the country . . . they stop only in towns).

2. Mark plainly on your order the NAME of this place of business, its street address, and name of the TOWN. (Kindly send payment along with your order as no C.O.D. shipments are possible under this arrangement. Thank you!)

"DIRECT-TO-FARM" DELIVERY can sometimes be made by our Hoffman trucks. That is, when several orders for one general direction can make up a load. Ordering early helps gain such delivery. Weeks in advance, insures space on a truckload. Later, it might not be possible. Let's work this out together—thanks a lot! Many folks pool their orders with neighbors' orders, and get direct delivery.

Freight or Truck Cost P-A-I-D by Hoffman . . .

... when your shipment totals 100 lbs. or more . . . to towns in Pennsylvania and adjoining States.

On smaller weights, charges are "Collect" (by truck or railroad). These Carriers charge you their "Minimum Rate", which is now over \$4 per shipment . . . even for just a few pounds! This is often more than the value of the seed itself. Why not increase your order to more than 100 pounds, and get shipping costs free?

ASSURANCE OF QUALITY—Every care is exercised to assure you seed of good quality. All seeds sold are on this basis, as approved by the American Seed-Trade Association for its members. "A. H. Hoffman Seeds, Inc., warrants to the extent of the purchase price, that seeds sold are as described on the container, within recognized tolerances. Seller gives no other or further warranty, express or implied." If seeds are not accepted on these terms, return them at once. Hoffman Seeds will please you and pay you!

A. H. HOFFMAN SEEDS, INC. Landisville, (Lancaster Co.) Pa.

"Dependable Farm Seeds . . . Since 1899"

When Should You Order?

The RIGHT TIME to order spring seeds is RIGHT NOW — while you have the catalog, order blank, and return envelope handy. Also, most seed prices are lower now than they have been for some time.

Order your Hoffman Seeds and Funk's-G Corn now . . . and be ready with your seed the day sowing conditions are right. And when crop-time comes along, you'll start collecting PAY-ing returns on your seed investment.

The privilege of filling all of your seed orders will certainly be appreciated. Thanks!

I - N - D - E - X

Alfalfa	4	Milletts	10
Arasan	6	Oats	8
Barley	10	Pasture Grasses	19
Birdsfoot Trefoil	7	Rape	10
Clovers	6	Rye Grass	17
Corn-Funk's-G	11 to 15	Sorghums	21
Corn-Sweet	10	Soy Beans	20
Corn Treatments	16	Sudan	20
Inoculator	6	Timothy	7
Ladino	18	Vetch	10
Lespedeza	10	Wheat	10

SPRING 1961

for
**PAYING
CROPS...**

FUNK'S



HYBRID

***Hoffman* FARM SEEDS**

A. H. HOFFMAN SEEDS, INCORPORATED

LANDISVILLE (Lancaster County), PENNSYLVANIA